

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXII

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

No. 32

Central Valley Water Project Explained by P. D. Nowell In Address at San Francisco Labor Council Meeting

A timely, informative and interesting address by P. D. Nowell, a civil engineer, on the Central Valley project authorized by the last Legislature, was a feature of the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council. It was listened to with close attention by the delegates and resulted in the Council taking action on the subject introduced by Mr. Nowell.

The address of Mr. Nowell was the result of measures undertaken to submit the legislation to a referendum vote, ostensibly engineered by the power and public utility interests of the state. Already petitions are being circulated widely throughout California, and it is feared that many voters are signing them under a misapprehension as to the object of the movement. Mr. Nowell spoke as follows:

Will Provide Work for Thousands

"Petitions are being circulated to invoke a referendum on the Central Valley project. This is a \$170,000,000 undertaking which proposes to store, control and distribute the waters of California's two great rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. Its construction will provide 190,000,000 work hours for the laboring men of the state. When completed it will insure the agricultural future of the great central valley and take care of the water requirements of the industrial area around Suisun and San Pablo bays. In addition it will supply a billion and a half kilowatt hours of cheap electricity to promote the establishment of more factories in the state.

"The project was set up in Assembly Bill 259, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature and has since been signed by the governor. Before the bill was passed it was amended to meet the suggestions of the N.R.A. authorities. It fairly satisfies the requirements of the public works section of the Recovery Act. If the referendum does not delay the application for money to finance the project too long there are good reasons to believe that it will be included in the federal recovery program.

Will Augment Failing Water Supply

"This act provides a plan for storing the flood waters of the Sacramento River at Kennett, 140 miles above the city of Sacramento. It is planned to spill this stored water during seasons of low flow to keep the river at a normal navigable depth the year around and push back the salt tides which have been creeping up the stream and damaging valuable agricultural lands in the delta below Stockton. A pumping system is contemplated which will lift a million acre feet of water annually up the San Joaquin River to Mendota, where it will replace water which a dam at Friant, in the upper regions of the river, will divert into a great canal which will run through Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties. This water will augment the failing supply in this area.

"The act does not involve the bonding of the state or any portion thereof. The plan calls for the issuance of bonds and provides that "neither the payment of the principal or any part thereof or any interest thereon constitutes a debt, liability or obligation of the State of California. Bonds is-

sued under the provisions of this act shall not constitute or be a debt, liability or obligation of the state, and the payment of both principal and interest of all such bonds shall be secured only by the rates, charges and revenues established or accruing from the use or operation of the said Central Valley project."

Cost Not Borne by State

"It is a revenue bond act, and is patterned largely after the California Toll Bridge Authority Act, under which the \$75,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge is being successfully prosecuted, and after the laws under which many interstate public projects costing in excess of \$100,000,000 in New York and New Jersey have been carried out by the Port of New York Authority.

"The principal provisions of the act are as follows: (1) A water project authority is created, composed of five members—director of public works, chairman; director of finance, attorney-general, state controller and state treasurer. The state engineer is designated as executive officer of the authority. The authority is authorized and empowered to construct, operate and maintain the Central Valley project upon certain conditions being met and fulfilled.

"(2) The construction of the Central Valley project, comprising the following units, is authorized: (a) Kennett dam and reservoir, with hydro-electric power plants on the Sacramento River and with main power transmission line from plants to central substation near City of Antioch; (b) Contra Costa conduit, extending from San Joaquin Delta to Martinez; (c) San Joaquin River pumping system, extending from Delta to Mendota; (d) Friant reservoir, dam and power plant on San Joaquin River; (e) Madera canal, extending from Friant dam to Chowchilla River; (f) Friant-Kern canal, extending from Friant dam to Kern River.

"(3) The authority is directed to construct the

project when in its judgment income from all sources is adequate to pay all costs of the project, including interest, bond redemption, operation, maintenance and replacements. The San Joaquin River pumping system may be deferred.

Federal Government to Co-operate

"(4) The authority is authorized to issue revenue bonds in the aggregate amount of \$170,000,000 for the construction of the project. The revenue bonds would be secured by the revenues from the project and would not constitute a debt, liability or obligation of the State of California.

"(5) The authority is authorized to accept co-operation from the United States government in financing the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 or any other appropriate act.

"(6) The act provides full protection for watersheds or areas wherein water originates.

"(7) The authority is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements for the sale of water, electric energy and other service from the project for the purpose of providing adequate revenues therefor. In awarding such contracts, preference, in case of equal or equivalent offers, is to be given to state agencies. It is further provided that any contract with any person, firm or corporation, other than a state agency, for water or electric energy or other service, shall be subject to cancellation by the authority upon five years' notice.

"When he signed the bill Governor Rolph said: 'This act provides the possible means of obtaining a 30 per cent grant under the N.R.A., amounting to forty or fifty millions of dollars, which would make the project self-supporting from water and power revenues alone. The construction of this project would provide, directly and indirectly, employment for 25,000 men for four years and would solve the water problems in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

"It is sincerely to be hoped that every citizen of California will bear in mind the words of the San Francisco 'Call-Bulletin' in an editorial appearing August 24, 1933, as follows:

"The wasted water of the Sacramento River will be pumped into the San Joaquin at Friant and led southward in canals for hundreds of miles to Madera, Kern, Tulare and Fresno counties. It will save a million acres of farm land, but not one drop of it will be used for the reclaiming of new lands not now under production. It will mean new life blood for the cities of Fresno, Stockton, Tulare, Bakersfield and scores of smaller cities.

And for the next four years it means hundreds of payrolls, thousands of jobs for workers.

Petitions Against State's Interest

"Whoever signs one of those referendum petitions against this entirely feasible water conservation project is signing against his own interest and the prosperity of his state and is taking bread out of the mouths of his fellows. He is taking those jobs away and snatching the cup of hope from the tens of thousands of Californians who will be ruined if the enemies of this plan succeed in wrecking it. Think of this before you sign your name."

CODES UNDER C.R.A.

J. Earl Cook of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union declares that a code which provides for a four-day, thirty-two-hour week, with wages of \$1.18 an hour for journeymen, as submitted to the state corporation commissioner last week under the California Recovery Act, will be supported by his union. The territory included in the code includes most of the Bay counties.

Fifty-one codes of fair practice in intrastate commerce were submitted to the commissioner last week, and it is stated that "public interest in the program is increasing." Hearings were held during the week in San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles.

It was announced that a number of codes have been finally agreed upon and have been submitted to Director T. A. Reardon of the State Department of Industrial Relations for approval before being put in operation.

Some employers have expressed a wish to operate under the N.R.A. rather than the state organization.

President Green Expounds Rights of Labor Under Recovery Act

Addressing the participants of the Labor Day celebration at Akron, Ohio, and the nation generally through the hook-up of the National Broadcasting System, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in part as follows:

"The people of the nation are observing Labor Day this year at a time when the federal government is engaged in a great social and economic undertaking. It is unique in character and far reaching in its consequences. It is of tremendous importance to labor and to industry as well, because through the application of the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act the government, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, is earnestly seeking to stabilize industry, to eliminate unfair trade practices and to meet the need of modernized industry for the establishment of rational procedure in the manufacturing and marketing of industrial products and commodities. Running parallel with this procedure is the declared policy of the administration to overcome unemployment through the creation of additional work opportunities for those who are unemployed and to lift buying power to a higher level through an increase in wages.

Government Remedy Last Hope

"The serious unemployment situation which has prevailed with such costly and depressing effects emphasized the great economic fact that unemployment could not be overcome except through the application of governmental remedies and through a determined attack upon it by the force and power of the government. Industry could not unite upon a universal, nation-wide remedy for unemployment."

Detailing the efforts of union labor to bring about a reduction of the work-day and work-week to provide employment for the millions of unemployed, and the failure of those efforts through lack of co-operation on the part of the industrial leaders, Green said that "it became apparent that the federal government must do what industry was incapable of doing if unemployment was to be met and overcome," and if buying power was to be restored. He continued:

New Principle Established

"The enactment of the National Recovery Act was the answer of Congress to an increasing public demand for unemployment relief. Notwithstanding the expressed views of those who contended that relief for the unemployed was a local problem to be handled locally, it became clear that because of economic and financial exhaustion on the part of the local communities the care of the unemployed and their families was being shifted

to the federal government and thus it had become a federal problem.

"There is no doubt but that the increasing demand for federal help for the unemployed strongly influenced Congress to pass the National Recovery Act. Public opinion was crystallized in support of the President's appeal to Congress for the enactment of this law. No one could accurately predict the real effect which this legislation would have upon unemployment. It could only be regarded as a pioneering effort and the application of a new principle to the solution of the unemployment problem. Even at this moment no one can foretell the outcome. It is the duty of all to give active assistance and support to the administrators of the National Recovery Act and to contribute every effort possible toward making the measure a success. If we as a people can wholeheartedly unite in a drive against unemployment and thus demonstrate that we possess the ability to solve a great social and economic problem we will again prove our capacity for self-government.

"An examination of the progress thus far made in the administration of the National Recovery Act shows that industrial codes of fair practice for many industries have been adopted. More than eighteen of the largest industries of the nation are now operating under permanent codes. Many hundreds of other industries have accepted the President's blanket code or modified codes made necessary in many industries because of local economic conditions. Hours of labor have been reduced in almost all instances and minimum rates of pay have been increased. Disappointments have come, particularly to labor. The representatives of industry in many instances have refused to agree to reduce the hours of labor to the point where the mathematical facts disclose it is necessary in order to adequately take up the slack of unemployment. Many of the sincere friends of the act among the representatives of labor are apprehensive over this phase of the administration of the National Recovery Act.

Further Reduction of Hours Essential

"We firmly believe that the hours of labor set in the industrial codes thus far provided for major industries have not reduced working time sufficiently so that they would absorb their share of the unemployed. Labor has vigorously contended for a more substantial reduction in the hours of labor than has thus far been accepted. We are confident that a further revision of the hours of labor in all industrial codes of fair practice will be necessary before all the millions of workers who are now idle are accorded opportunities of employment. Labor will concentrate upon this point,

because it is convinced that unemployment can only be overcome through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day in all lines of industry to a point necessary to create and provide work opportunities for all.

"The National Recovery Act can be properly classified as revolutionary legislation because it confers upon industry the right to require those engaged in industrial enterprises to observe codes of fair practice and upon labor the right to organize without interference or restraint by employers of labor and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It further stipulates that no employee shall be required to join a company union as a condition of employment.

Employers Permitted to Organize

"The law, in so far as it applies to industrial ownership and management, is founded upon a very simple rule of justice and equity. It, in effect, declares that no individual manufacturer may isolate himself, carry on his business in his own way, if by doing so he injures the entire industrial structure. Industrial management must be honest and fair. It is required to carry on industrial enterprises on the basis of fair dealing with others engaged in the same lines of business. An employer is thus made a responsible unit in the vast national industrial productive enterprise of the nation. In a measure the rigorous provisions of the anti-trust laws are suspended. Employers of labor are permitted to organize, regulate and control production, stabilize industry and allocate business so that production will approximate market requirements.

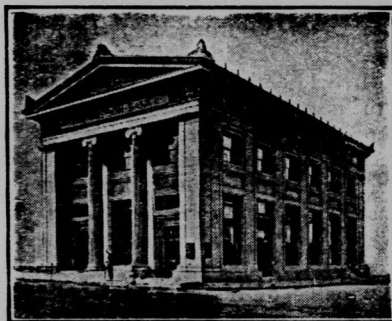
"On the other hand, through the enactment of the National Recovery Act, labor has been accorded the right to organize." The speaker here quoted Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act.

Labor's Right to Organize

"This section," he said, "represents a progressive development in the evolution of the nation's industrial processes. The recognition of the rights of labor was inevitable. Congress expressed this right because the day and the hour had arrived when labor must be considered as an important factor in the industrial, economic and social life of the nation. It was obviously impossible for the nation to fight the grim enemy unemployment and at the same time permit industrial management to fight those who were suffering from unemployment by denying them the right to organize. If unemployment was to be overcome, then labor must be permitted to assist. It must be accorded

(Continued on Page Three)

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FRANK O'BRIEN, Manager

"Company Union" of Market Street Lines Under Investigation

"The Market Street Railway has not yet applied for a blue Eagle, but when it does the National Recovery Administration will have the information on hand which will enable them to tell at once whether anything is being attempted which is not in spirit with the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The above statement was made to newspaper men last week by Edward Vandeleur, president of the Municipal Carmen's Union and also president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Federal Investigator Held

It appears that Edward H. Fitzgerald, commissioner of conciliation for the United States Department of Labor, spent two days in San Francisco last week, investigating a complaint which had been made to the American Federation of Labor that the company union in process of organization by the Market Street Railway was in violation of the National Industrial Recovery Act. A complaint of the same nature had been filed with N.R.A. officials.

Vandeleur pointed out that the association has no connection with the American Federation of Labor, and asserted that employees of the company who joined the American Federation of Labor have always been discharged for doing so.

Vandeleur gave to Fitzgerald the complete story of the organization of the company union, and the manner in which he said employees were forced to join.

How Organization Was Effectuated

"On August 8, Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, called one man from each car barn into his office and with them drew up plans for the company union," Vandeleur said. "These men were what are known as 'plants'—put in the shops to report what the employees talk about and do.

"The next day application blanks for membership in the company union, called the Market Street Railroad Employees' Association, were forwarded to each car barn and the men were made to sign them.

"Now members of the 'union' are being 'requested' to sign an agreement between the association and the management under which they will earn less money if the company adopts the N.R.A. code for the transit industry."

Municipal Lines Display Eagle

In a statement to the press on Saturday last, Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, said that he was satisfied that an "impartial investigator will find there has been no undue influence exerted by the company upon the employees." "We believe," he continued, "that lower pay checks are not to the best interests of our community, our employees, our company, or national recovery itself."

Delegates at the meeting of the Labor Council on Friday last called to the attention of the assem-

bly that the Municipal Railway is operating under the N.R.A. and is displaying the blue eagle emblem on the cars, and that the Municipal cars are the only ones which display the emblem.

GROW SUCCEEDS THORPE

Grand Lodge Representative C. W. Grow of the International Association of Machinists has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Vice-President John T. Thorpe, it was announced at I. A. of M. headquarters in Washington last week. The appointment is made subject to confirmation by the executive council, President A. O. Wharton said. Grow will be assigned to the Pacific Coast territory.

COUNCILS CONSOLIDATE

The Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council at Richmond, Calif., have decided to merge the two groups in the interest of more effective trade union work. The consolidated councils will qualify as the central body for all local unions, both in the building trades and the miscellaneous crafts.

ADDRESS BY WM. GREEN

(Continued from Page Two)

the privilege of doing its part in helping to solve the problem. It could only do this through organization and through organized expression. Just as individual industrial competition, with all its demoralizing effect, is unscientific and a 'do as you please' policy on the part of industrial management is demoralizing to industry, so a 'do as you please' individual policy among workers is destructive and injurious to labor. If unfair trade practices which the National Recovery Act seeks to correct in industry are wrong, so a similar policy pursued by an individual worker toward his fellow men is equally wrong. Evidently Congress intended that these evils, both in industry and labor, should be corrected in the interests of the common good.

"Through the enactment of the National Recovery Act the door of opportunity for industry and labor was opened. In all fairness industry could not expect to appropriate to itself the benefits of the National Recovery Act and deny to labor the benefits which were accorded to it. If industry is permitted to organize and control business, labor likewise must be permitted to organize for mutual helpfulness and protection. And labor is doing that very thing. The spirit of organization has been aroused and the workers in all lines of industry are exercising the right conferred upon them in Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act to organize. They are complying fully with the law when they do this.

Will Invoke Aid of Courts

"They must be permitted to organize without interference or restraint. Their right to organize

must not be denied. Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, which provides that working people may organize, must be included in every industrial code of fair practice. Through such inclusion it becomes a part of the law legally binding upon employers of labor. If an employer discriminates against employees who organize or discharges them because they organize he is guilty of violation of the code and is subject, when convicted, to the imposition of penalties provided for in the National Recovery Act.

"It is the purpose and intent of the American Federation of Labor to protect workers in the exercise of their right to organize and to invoke punishment, through proper court procedure, upon those employers who are charged with and found guilty of violating the law. The opposition of the employers to the exercise of the workers of their right to organize into trade unions is as poorly based as might be the opposition of an individual employer against compliance with industrial codes of fair practice. Because labor has been compelled to fight for recognition of its right to organize and to adopt policies designed to protect workers in the exercise of that right employers in many instances have assumed that labor organizations were a menace to industrial welfare and to society, as well. This is an erroneous point of view. In my opinion the time has arrived when industrial management should stop fighting the organization of labor and, in the spirit and letter of the National Recovery Act, give it an opportunity to collectively co-operate in making real, vital and beneficial all the provisions of the National Recovery Act. Labor must be made conscious of its right. It must understand that under the provisions of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act it has a right to organize.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies.....		.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

Sales Tax Unsatisfactory to All

At a luncheon given in Sacramento by the State Fair board Governor Rolph declared that the sales tax law "has produced one desirable effect—lowering the tax rates on real property." "If the operation of the act shows it injuriously affects the business of the state so that it can not be amended," he continued, "it should be thrown out entirely, and I will be committed to such a program."

It is, of course, consoling that the holders of California real estate, especially the big newspaper owners who foisted this pernicious tax on the public, have had their tax load lightened. If the money to make up for this lowering of the tax on real property could have been raised without making the citizens who own no real estate, and very little of anything else, produce the necessary revenue, there would be no serious objection. But when the medicines used by the sick and the food used by everybody, rich and poor alike, are taxed to lighten the tax burden of the Hearsts, the Chandlers and the Knowlands, it is time to call for a new deal in taxation.

The San Francisco "Examiner" also has discovered that in the rush to enact the sales tax urged by its owner, a mistake was made in not exempting shipping from the terms of the act. The claim is made that \$500,000 worth of foodstuffs are sold each month to ships calling at this port, and that sales of fuel oil in the San Francisco Bay region have totaled \$1,050,000, in addition to the cost of other supplies. All of this is subject to the 2½ per cent sales tax. The Hearst newspaper suggests a ruling that "goods sold to be consumed out of the state, as ship supplies are, would be tax exempt." In this way the dockside trade of San Francisco would be saved.

The Hearst newspapers, evidently convinced that there are endless possibilities of relief for the big taxpayer in the sales tax, are now advocating with vigor a federal sales tax. It is hardly likely that California voters will be caught twice.

It is possible that Californians, in passing on tax legislation hereafter, will be disposed to put the tax on those who have rather than on those who have not. Income and inheritance taxes should be increased in the higher brackets, at least.

Courageous and Social-Minded

Another jurist, Judge Harry M. Fisher of the Cook County, Illinois, Circuit Court, has taken the advanced stand initiated in Wisconsin and New York, in holding that employers seeking labor and picketing injunctions must come into court with "clean hands" if they hope for successful issue to their suits, says the American Federation of Labor "Weekly News."

"Clean hands" they have not, Judge Fisher ruled in denying an injunction to La Mode Garment Company, Inc., against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when they are paying their employees wages so low, in this case \$6 weekly for fifty-two hours' work, as to constitute an incitement of the workers to the acts complained of, Judge Fisher said:

"If the injunctions issued in such cases were simply corrective measures provided by law for the control of those who resort to violence or tortious acts, the question whether the unfair dealings of employers are connected with the matters sought to be enjoined might become pertinent, but the jurisdiction of the court to issue such injunctions rests solely on the ground that its purpose is not the restraint of the evil doer, but the protection of property and business.

"Clearly, then, if one deals so inequitably in respect to the very business he seeks to protect as to naturally and directly cause the trouble he complains of, how can he be heard to say that his wrong-doing is not connected with the subject matter of his suit?"

A few more such decisions from judges as courageous and social-minded as Justice Fisher will put a check to injunction procedures in the state courts brought by callous employers bent only on strike-breaking. Probably, however, cowardly and venal judges will be found to obey the will of rich employers until they are forbidden to use the injunction to browbeat workers, as the federal courts now are restrained by the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

Labor and the N.R.A.

Labor Day at Akron, Ohio, was remarkable this year by being made the occasion of a ringing declaration of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of the attitude of labor toward the N.R.A., with special reference to the codes already in force and the disappointment because of the failure of these codes to fully recognize the necessity of shorter hours of labor to take care of the unemployed. His announcement of the rights of labor to collective bargaining under the act, and the determination of the American Federation of Labor to protect those rights in the courts if necessary, will give encouragement to those who have been pessimistic regarding the position of labor under the act.

Calling attention to the rights accorded employers to act collectively under the act, Mr. Green points out the inconsistency of those industrialists who, while apparently willing to take advantage to the fullest extent of the rights extended to them, selfishly would deny to the worker the same rights bestowed by the same authority and with the same purpose in view.

Until the collective bargaining feature of the Recovery Act is fully established there can be no 100 per cent operation of the act and its failure is assured.

The man who can philosophize from behind prison doors is not wholly lost. There is food for thought in the following from the San Quentin "Bulletin," published by the state's involuntary guests: "In prison whole lives are lived in a day. Self-importance dissolves quickly. There is more actual contentment to be found in San Quentin than in any city of like size on the outside. Not because living conditions here are better but because prisoners have accepted the wisdom of Rule V and don't take themselves too damned seriously."

The "Federation News," owned and published by James Radford, battalion chief of the San Francisco fire department, retired, in the interest of the municipal employees of San Francisco, is the latest publication to be welcomed to the editor's desk.

Henry Ford and the N.R.A.

The attitude of Ford toward the N.R.A. continues to occupy a prominent place in public interest. Latest reports are to the effect that he continues to ignore the administration of the act, and that he has voluntarily raised the wages of some ten thousand of his forty thousand employees. But, although he pays more than the automobile code prescribes as an hourly rate, his plants are operated on a forty-hour basis, as opposed to the thirty-five hours provided in the code. General Johnson intimates that no action will be taken against Ford "unless he violates the rules."

"If Ford employees should organize and send representatives to negotiate with him, and Ford refused to meet with them, he would, of course, be violating the automobile code," says the administrator.

Which suggests the question, "And then what?"

We are promised a raise in the price of gasoline to 25 cents a gallon. This is a poor time to raise prices. More people would use automobiles were the expense of maintaining them not so high or the buying power of labor not so low.

A puzzling development of the N.R.A. situation is the announcement that Henry Ford is honorary president of the Dearborn, Mich., unit of the N.R.A. The questions arise as to who appointed him and why did he accept.

George Creel has declared war on the profiteers, according to the daily press, and General Johnson continues to inveigh against those who flout the N.R.A. But threats alone are known to be ineffective as weapons. A few of the offenders brought up with a sharp turn would be far more effective.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declares that, contrary to general belief, the automobile code does not qualify the right to organize and bargain collectively guaranteed to the worker in the Recovery Act. This is encouraging news. It is to be hoped that his views will be held by the reviewing authorities.

Those Washington newspaper correspondents who had little to do over the holiday took occasion to display their insight into the "politics" of the American Federation of Labor. They unearthed a story of intrigue that grew out of the settlement of the differences of the United Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers by which William Green is to be superseded as head of the Federation by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers. The details were given, and now all that is left for the coming convention of the Federation to do is to ratify the decision of the correspondents!

Joseph A. Wise of the International Labor news Service tells the readers of the Labor Clarion today of a significant meeting in Chicago recently which may explain the change of front of General Johnson in permitting qualification of the famous Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act in the automobile code industry. Likewise it may be accountable for the renewed activity of President Harriman of the United States Chamber of Commerce and his insistence on the "open shop" clause in all codes hereafter approved. Someone said early in the N.R.A. proceedings that union labor would get only what it was prepared to fight for under that or any other plan. The prophecy is being justified.

WILL AID ITINERANTS

Three states have responded to the nation-wide appeal of Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and submitted programs for aid of homeless and transient job-seekers within their borders. They are Delaware, Ohio and Louisiana.

COMPANY UNION "OUT"

Editorial in "Labor"

D. W. Pontius, president of the Pacific Electric Railway, has set an example of obedience to law which the head of every railroad maintaining a company union should follow at once. Speaking to employees of the Pacific, at a meeting held in the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, Mr. Pontius said:

"The established and recognized policy of Pacific Electric Railway for many years has been to require employees to refrain from joining labor organizations. That policy is terminated, effective this date. All outstanding agreements between employees and the company to the effect that such employees shall not join labor unions are hereby cancelled."

It could not be put in fewer words. Mr. Pontius went on to explain that the workers on the Pacific were at liberty, under the law, to form a special union of their own, or to join the national organizations. It may be added right here that they are joining the standard railroad labor organizations as fast as they can be taken in.

This is one of the latest fruits of laws enacted by Congress within the last year. The new bankruptcy act, through amendments introduced by Senator Norris, at the suggestion of the executives of the standard railroad labor organizations, abolished the "yellow dog" contract on railroads in receivership, affirmed the right of the employees to bargain collectively through organizations of their own choice, and laid upon the judge who appointed the receiver the duty to proclaim this freedom to the workers on any road under his jurisdiction.

When the emergency railroad law was passed a few months later, these Norris amendments were lifted bodily into the new act, and made to apply to all railroads, whether in receivership or under private management.

The history of the Pacific Electric lends peculiar interest to Mr. Pontius' action. It has more than 1000 miles of track in four counties of southern California. It is owned by the Southern Pacific and is a very valuable asset because of capacity for originating freight.

In 1918 labor organized the property. Wages at that time were on a starvation basis, around \$3 a day in war time. President Wilson had proclaimed the right of workers to collective bargaining, but nevertheless, the Pacific Electric refused to meet representatives of the unions.

There was a strike, and the company secured from Federal Judge Benjamin Bledsoe one of the most vicious blanket injunctions ever issued. A union organizer could not so much as talk with an employee of the Pacific Electric without being liable to punishment for "contempt of court."

The strike was broken. Judge Bledsoe thought he had done a popular thing, and some years later resigned his judgeship to run for mayor of Los Angeles. He was beaten overwhelmingly, and now the president of that open shop, hard-boiled road announces at a public meeting that the "yellow dog" contract is outlawed, and that the employees of the road are free to join the union of their choice.

The world moves—when labor and such friends of labor as Senator Norris are on guard to see that it moves in the right direction.

The president of every railroad in the United States which has been maintaining a company union should meet the situation as frankly and bluntly as Mr. Pontius has done. Company unions are outlawed; "yellow dog" contracts are outlawed. The decree condemning them has been written into the law of the land.

Any railroad or railroad official countenancing either is a lawbreaker. Mr. Pontius sees that and

bows to the law. The sooner railroad management everywhere follows his example, the better for all concerned. Mr. Pontius deserves approval for leading the way.

Adopts Marriage Subsidy Plan To Aid Unemployment Relief

The Nazi government includes a scheme for subsidizing marriages in the unemployment relief law. It is designed to remove working girls and women from the status of employees to that of wives and mothers.

The law provides for a marriage loan without interest up to 1000 marks if the marriage license has already been obtained and if the bride-elect has been employed for at least six months of the last twelve and undertakes not to go to work again unless the husband earns less than 125 marks a month.

The loan will not be made in cash, but in coupons for the purchase of furniture or household equipment, which the merchant can cash at the tax office. The funds for the loans will be provided by a marriage-aid tax to be paid by bachelors and spinsters in place of the additional income tax hitherto paid by single persons. The government expects to finance around 150,000 marriages within the next year.

The loan is redeemable at the rate of 1 per cent a month.

OLDEST I. T. U. MEMBER IS 95

The secretary-treasurer's office of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis has completed a tally of the membership of the union as to age, continuous membership and year of eligibility for the old age pension. The survey discloses that the honor of being the oldest member is held by John H. Wilson, now a member of St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30. Mr. Wilson was born February 6, 1839, and has continuous membership from 1861. It is probable he has the longest continuous membership of any member of the organization. The second oldest member of the union was found to be Gustavus O. Austin, a member of Wankesha (Wis.) Typographical Union No. 545. Mr. Austin was born August 14, 1839.

The basis of the shorter workday movement is recognition of the truth that man does not live to work, but works to live.—Walter Macarthur.

TRY BUSINESS UNITY

By BRIG. GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

For the first time the American people have a chance to test in business a principle that they long ago proved in government. That principle is the trite old, "In union there is strength."

On that principle the thirteen colonies in the Revolution were able to do against the mother country what none of them could have dreamed of doing alone. They created this nation. In 1861 Abraham Lincoln declared that principle and the civil war was fought to protect it. It preserved the nation. But all that was political unity—not business unity. Business unity has never been permitted to us. The old order was afraid to try it. It was absolutely unlawful for business to get together. Every effort was made to prevent workers from getting together and as for people—the consumers of the country—getting together, that was just too much even to think of.

Rather than to threaten this sacred cow, some of its keepers were willing to let the country suffer anything. They banished the thought while from 1929 to 1932 our people—helpless to do anything about it because they had no way to act together—sat and saw the melting away of almost everything that makes life worth while.

DAWN OF A NEW DAY

By WILLIAM A. NICKSON

Organized labor at last has succeeded in showing those who comprise the thinking element of this country the effects of the "open shop" theory of rugged individualism. And this is but the beginning. History shows us that social reform is the child of suffering and adversity. These parents, becoming tired of the ruling of kings and their retainers, suddenly burst their shackles, and a revolution is born. Our own Jefferson held that revolutions were necessary, and he knew nothing of bolshevism. Already trade unionism is being looked upon as becoming conservative. Yet in the past denunciation of the union has been the indoor sport of the large industrialist. With the aid of the private detective agencies and other strong-arm men they have brought about a condition that is well nigh intolerable.

What has been the cause of this reversal of sentiment in regard to social ethics? The answer is not hard to find: Loss of business due to lack of purchasing power by one-third of the population of the United States. In other words, a few powerful men like the Mellons control the destinies of all the rest of us. Even under the feudal system the workers had rights vouchsafed to them. But organized money is more powerful than any mass of feudal chieftains. Fortunately greed brings about its own destruction, and organized labor has always advocated these social ideas which now compose the principles of the N.R.A.

We are on the eve of a new day. Organized business and organized labor must march together. Overproduction will be a thing of the past when underconsumption is banished. Shorter hours, higher wages, the five-day week and an intelligent education in cultivation of leisure will be the solution of the unemployed. This can and will be done if the producers will think and act intelligently. The signs of the times show that they will.

MEMORIAL TO ALBERT THOMAS

The British Trades Union Congress general council has decided to co-operate in the effort launched by the International Federation of Trades Unions to raise a fund to commemorate the work of the late Albert Thomas, the first director of the International Labor Office. It was agreed to contribute, on the basis proposed by the I. F. T. U., a sum equivalent to one French franc per thousand members. Albert Thomas devoted his life to the cause of trade unionism and socialism and by his energy and vision made the I. L. O. a powerful factor in the development of international labor legislation. The form which the memorial will take has not yet been decided upon.

COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

Raymond M. Alvord, chairman of the Community Chest campaign, has announced that civic-minded men and women have been appointed to lead the team organization in the annual drive for funds which opens October 23 and continues through November 8. Kendrick Vaughan, a veteran campaigner, leads the mobilization of geographic team workers.

Business and industrial districts are under the direction of William H. Lowe, chairman of establishment divisions, assisted by Vice-Chairman Rae T. Smith, heading north of Market divisions, and Ernest J. Sultan, vice-chairman for south of Market division. The following colonels have been appointed to lead establishment divisions: A. B. Von Adelung, Charles W. Goodwin, Jr., H. W. Callahan, A. E. Littler, J. P. Rettenmayer, Larry H. Marks. Charles R. Blyth, assisted by Mrs. Farmer Fuller and Daniel Koshland, heads the Central Committee.

Labor Day Celebrated With Immense Parade In Interest of N.R.A.

Labor Day in San Francisco was made the occasion for a splendid demonstration in behalf of the National Industrial Recovery Administration's program and the popularization of the Blue Eagle emblem which denotes co-operation with the plan launched by the President of the United States to bring about a return of prosperity to the nation.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Joint Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council had prepared to celebrate the day with a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County, the local N.R.A. directors arranged a parade from the Civic Center to the Embarcadero, and invited the unions and the general public to participate with a view to popularizing the "buy in September" movement and to speed up the signing of N.R.A. agreements by the business people and the general public.

With this end in view the co-operation of city, state and federal officials was enlisted, and the result was a splendid demonstration of enthusiasm for the Recovery program on the part of San Francisco's citizens.

The parade started from the Polk street front of the City Hall, led by the Municipal Carmen's Band, with the band of the Thirtieth United States Infantry and the Municipal Band interspersed through the imposing procession of automobiles bearing streamers with the legends, "Buy Now" and "Buy in September," and giving expression to the pledge of co-operation with the President's program.

An Imposing Array

Cars bearing Mayor Rossi, city officials, with the officials of the two labor councils and the Labor Day Committee, headed the procession, which was preceded by an honor guard of San Francisco's stalwart police. From the Civic Center the parade continued on its way to the Ferry Building, with thousands of persons lining both sides of Market street. Arriving at the ferry, the parade disbanded and thousands of the paraders and spectators embarked for the scene of the picnic.

One of the largest crowds seen at a Labor Day picnic in recent years assembled in California Park, where a program of sports and games was scheduled and a monster barbecue had been prepared. Arrangements for the entertainment of the orderly, good-natured crowds were perfect, and everyone appeared to enjoy the occasion.

Thousands Hear Speakers

At the exercises held at the athletic field, before a grandstand crowded to its capacity, and with thousands unable to find seats, James B. Gall-

agher, chairman of the Labor Day Committee, opened the proceedings with a short address. He said in part:

"The success of President Roosevelt's campaign depends upon the people of our country. On this Labor Day we know that the workers are demonstrating their spirit of co-operation.

"The N.R.A. is repeating what organized labor has been fighting for for half a century. If we all join with the recovery leaders in this program we will be taken out of this depression and put on a plane where peace and harmony will exist with every industry and unit of the country.

"It is most pleasing for labor to see the response that has been given the President, and we feel sure that there is nothing but success ahead. Already labor is beginning to feel the benefits of the N.R.A., with employers making a patriotic effort to come to code agreements.

"With the increased payrolls resulting from the N.R.A. program, it is incumbent upon the people as a whole to patronize merchants under the standard of the Blue Eagle and to buy to the fullest extent consistent with their means."

Edward Vandeleur Speaks

In the principal address of the celebration, Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, called upon labor to accept the responsibility for the successful operation of the National Recovery Act. He said in part:

"This is the day labor meets to review the past and prepare for the future. It is organized labor's annual holiday and a general holiday for all. The speakers today will show that were it not for organized labor there would have been more distress than there was. Thanks to the fact there was organization, employment was extended by reduction of the service day and service week.

"We celebrate today with a hope for the future. With the whole country behind the President in the National Recovery program, we soon will be on our way to a greater prosperity. So, on this day we must pledge our loyal and unselfish support each to do his part in this great cause.

Necessity of Organization

"It is the patriotic duty and economic responsibility of every one of us to identify himself with the proper economic organization to help carry out the purposes of the Recovery Act. We are facing a new period where we shall need more than the past to guide us. Let us organize and co-operate with President Roosevelt, so that industry may serve humanity and no man shall starve."

Mayor Rossi delivered a short and felicitous address, in which he complimented union labor on the support given the President's program for the rehabilitation of industry and spoke of the friendly relations between labor and the municipal government.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, made one of his characteristic and witty talks, which had the effect of accentuating the good humor of the crowds, and in which he spoke with enthusiasm of the assured success of the President's program.

Congressman Richard J. Welch said:

"N.R.A. is by no means over the top; there still remain 11,000,000 unemployed men and women, a

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total more than fifteen times as large as the population of San Francisco, in America.

"They look to you, average working men and women, for the only action by which the N.R.A. can give them employment—namely, immediate, generous buying.

"The power of the consumer is the only power left to N.R.A. in its effort to end the depression."

E. H. Sibbett, representing George Creel, western director of the N.R.A., spurred the crowds to enthusiasm by his presentation of the work of his organization, and an interesting tableau representing the actual working of the Blue Eagle emblem of the N.R.A. was presented by a bevy of young ladies, assisted by mechanics, shoppers and Uncle Sam.

Some of the players who took part in "Buy in September and Buy American" pageant were Lily Anderson, Vera Thomas, Ruth May Friend, T. J. Rourke, Toni de Cathlineau, Arline Chamberlain, Lorraine Ricketson, H. D. Naber and J. E. Hunter.

The weather was ideal for the picnic, and while the 1933 Labor Day celebration was diverted to some extent from former customs, it was felt that in making the N.R.A. uppermost in the minds of the celebrants labor was displaying a commendable spirit in doing its bit to further the commendable efforts of the national administration to bring about a return of prosperity for the masses of the people.

The baseball game between the San Francisco Labor Council nine and a team from the Building Trades Council was won by the former by a score of 8 to 2, and the trophy goes to the Labor Council.

Building Service Employees Invited to Meet With Union

A notice addressed to janitors, elevator operators, window cleaners, porters, etc., has been sent out by San Francisco Window Cleaners' Union No. 44 of the Building Service Employees' International Union, which reads as follows:

"Do you know your privileges and duties under the President's N.R.A.? How can labor take full advantage of the opportunities offered to it by N.R.A.? Only by organization.

"A code has been put in to the state or C.R.A. covering some of these trades. This code is for a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and sixty hours per week. Are we going to protest this code or are we going to work for these wages?

"A mass meeting will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street, Sunday, September 10, at 1:30 p. m., to discuss this question and to decide whether we shall organize and protest the final adoption of this code.

"This meeting will be held under the auspices of the San Francisco Window Cleaners' Union, Local No. 44, of the Building Service Employees' International Union.

"This is of vital importance. Remember the time and place. Bring this leaflet with you. Don't fail to be present!"

"Are all Pullman porters called George?" "Well, one dropped a suitcase on my foot today." "Yeah?" "That one wasn't called George."—"Railroad Trainman."

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Chicago Convention Of "Open-Shoppers" Behind Closed Doors

By JOSEPH A. WISE

There was one national convention held in Chicago recently which neither the participants nor the citizens of Chicago were proud of. The convention, held secretly at the Palmer House and from which newspaper reporters were barred, was composed of delegates from 500 "open shop" and "American plan" employers' associations from all parts of the United States.

The convention, or caucus, gave birth to what is to be officially known as the Council of American Industries, organized for the purpose of sabotaging the aims and objects of the National Industrial Recovery Act. One of the first objectives aimed at will be to drive a wedge between General Hugh S. Johnson and organized labor, with a view of eventually wrecking the entire National Industrial Recovery Administration.

Utah Man Named Chairman

A. C. Reese, head of the Associated Industries of Utah, was named permanent chairman of the new organization. The National Association of Manufacturers took an active part in launching the new movement. James A. Emery, attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers, not wishing to put himself "on the spot" by appearing in Chicago personally, sent John Gall from Washington to Chicago to pinch hit for him and to guide the new organization along the pathways of uprightness.

James L. Donnelley, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, took a conspicuously active part in the convention. Colonel Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, was not in Chicago at the time. He was in Washington attending to his duties as an N.R.A. deputy administrator and, as alleged, the "right-hand man" of General Hugh S. Johnson.

Hammond was N.R.A. Critic

It is recalled with what vehemence Colonel Hammond denounced the National Industrial Recovery Act when it was passed by the United States Senate on June 9 last. The following day Colonel Hammond issued a statement to the press in which he said the act would "wreck business recovery by starting an era of strikes, racketeering, lockouts and wage controversies." He further said:

"Illinois employers, particularly manufacturers, are apprehensive that widespread dislocation of business with accompanying injury to employers, workers—particularly the white collar class—and the general public will result from the threatened program to force all industrial employees in this country into labor unions.

"War time wages maintained by the labor unions already have contributed to depressed industrial conditions by forcing prices for many commodities and railroad transportation that the consumer has been unwilling or unable to pay.

Sees Consumer Hit

"Farmers and a great mass of the population, including the white collared class and professional people of fixed incomes and not connected with industry or commerce, would receive no higher incomes as a result of the passage of the act and would have to pay much higher living charges. It also will adversely affect American exports."

One of the old wheel horses of the Illinois Man-

ufacturers' Association said to International Labor News Service:

"All that we intend to do through the new organization is to make an effort to preserve some of our rights, privileges and liberties as employers. You know, organized labor is in a pretty strong position at Washington at this time, and we have got to do something to protect ourselves."

Why Was Meeting Secret?

E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, commented as follows:

"It appears to me that these fellows are planning a fight and are already afraid of the consequences. If they were not afraid, why did they hold a secret meeting? If we were engaged in a foreign war, and these men were to plan to do the things that constitute their present objective, they would be regarded as traitors to their country, and I am not so sure that that will not be the view entertained by the public when the facts in the case become generally known.

"Their talk of rights, privilege and liberties is just so much bunk. What they mean is that they want to continue their slave-driving tactics toward their employees, which have been one of the principal causes for the depression.

People Ready to Fight

"We would like to solve our present problems peacefully, but if those 'open shop,' company union, racketeer outfits which make up this so-called American Council of Industries are seeking warfare, which seems to be the case, then we will meet them more than half way. I am of the opinion, however, that this new 'open shop' outfit will die in infancy. The American people are in no mood to be trifled with."

The valor that struggles is better than weakness that endures.—Hegel.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

A significant victory for free speech in Kenosha, Wis., has been won through the issuance of a permanent injunction restraining police from interfering with orderly street meetings and the decision of the city council to grant permits for open-air meetings in city parks.

A fight has been going on since early in June for the right to hold meetings in streets and parks. The city council refused to grant permits; the unemployed and trade unions insisted on their right to assemble and voice their grievances and the police broke up all meetings and arrested the leaders. Municipal Judge Calvin Stewart, in issuing the order, cited state and national constitutional guarantees of freedom and said: "The right to speak is a natural right given us by nature and may be exercised by the people, unless in so doing they violate some valid law or ordinance passed by the state or city."

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Why Steel Magnates Walked Out on Green

It was not stupidity, nor yet plain bullheadedness, as has been generally supposed, that led the great iron masters to walk out of the room where they were conferring with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on the code for their industry when William Green entered in his official capacity as labor advisor for the National Recovery Administration, it is revealed in the Washington correspondence of the magazine "Steel," published in the interests of the iron and steel industry.

The iron masters, according to "Steel's" representative, were afraid their supine company unions would get out of hand entirely if word got back to the plants that the "big bosses" were hobnobbing in conference rooms with the President of the American Federation of Labor.

It appears that the bosses already are finding their work cut out for them, with wholesale desertions of company union members and entire shop councils seeking American Federation of Labor charters, to maintain with straight faces their contention at code hearings that these company-policed organizations can represent equitably the wishes of their employees.

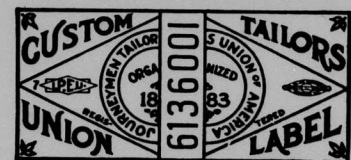
The iron masters, according to this writer, are angered by President Green's prompt and effective action in informing the waiting reporters of the unsavory incident, even while the bosses were gloating over his departure, and thereby securing wider and more favorable publicity for his organization than possibly could have resulted from his sitting in the conference attending to the business for which he had been officially appointed.

JOHNSON DENIES RUMOR

General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, has issued the following statement relative to the published rumors that he is about to retire from his present position: "I expect to stay on this job until my work is finished. I have not set any date for retirement, as it is only a matter of guesswork when the N.R.A. program is sufficiently advanced for me to go back to my regular business. That's all there is to the story that I anticipate quitting in November or on January 1 or any other date."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

For the fifth time, and without a break at any election, since the beginning of the depression, members of San Francisco Typographical Union by referendum vote last Wednesday carried an assessment upon its working members for relief of the unemployed. The total vote was 694, with 449 favoring the relief measure and 202 against. The union also voted on the international alternative plans submitted for changes in the pension laws. Proposition No. 1 showed 218 in favor and 294 against, while Proposition No. 2, which carries an assessment, had 375 votes in favor and 264 against.

Louis J. O'Brien of the Neal, Stratford & Kerr chapel left San Francisco last Saturday on a tour of Eastern cities that will include Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and New York. This is Mr. O'Brien's first trip to the Eastern section of the country since his arrival in San Francisco in 1908. He is accompanied on this journey by his wife. They expect to return to their San Francisco home in about six weeks.

E. A. Stanbury, a machinist-operator of Charleston, W. Va., was a union headquarters caller last week. He and his wife are touring the Pacific Slope in an automobile, with Long Beach, Calif., as their destination. The picturesque San Francisco bay region appealed to them strongly as a possible place of future residence, and they departed for the southland with the intimation they probably would return here in a few months.

A letter has been received from Louis Borkheim, formerly of the "ad alley" of the San Francisco "Examiner," and who in years gone by served the Typographical Union faithfully and successfully on its wage scale and other committees, announcing his arrival at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. Louis reports improvement in his health, speaks in terms commendatory of the home and its management, and extends his kindest regards to his fellow unionists in all the bay jurisdictions, who are hoping for his speedy recovery.

The rumor is current in San Francisco that W. A. Fitzgerald, publisher of the Stockton (Calif.) "Independent," will shortly assume the associate editorship of the San Francisco "Chronicle," with Chester H. Rowell continuing as executive editor. It is further rumored the Stockton "Independent" is to change ownership.

An editorial employees' association (union) was launched in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. The organization was born under auspicious circumstances, 112 of the large number of newswriters in attendance signing membership cards. Haywood Broun, himself a newspaper columnist, sent a letter of congratulation and encouragement to the latest of N.R.A. babies born in the atmosphere of printer's ink. Probability is the boys in the composing rooms of the Cleveland "News," "Plain Dealer" and "Press" are shaking hands, too, with their fellows in the writing rooms and, along with Broun, wishing them all success.

Among recommendations in a statement drawn up by newspaper editorialists and newswriters of Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., and submitted to General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, are the following, to be considered when the code proposed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association comes up for final hearing: A forty-hour, five-day week, with a few exceptions; specific definition of "executives" eliminating from this category all "exec-

utives in name only"; working schedules which bar staggered hours; eight-hour workday except in emergencies; overtime compensation, either time and a third pay or time off equal in period to extra hours of duty, without loss of pay; regulations for out-of-town work; restoration of pay reductions as soon as feasible; specific provision that there shall be no reduction of compensation now in excess of the minimum; and minimum space rates for correspondents of newspapers in cities from 500,000 population or over to those in cities under 2500 population. The code suggested is said to have originated with writers on the Philadelphia "Record" and is reported to have been given the approval of J. David Stern, the "Record's" publisher. It is also said on good authority the copy submitted to General Johnson has been given the indorsement of nearly 80 per cent of the staffs of the Philadelphia and Camden papers.

According to a United Press dispatch to the Berkeley "Gazette" as of September 5, the "Fresno Post," a semi-weekly morning newspaper of general circulation, appeared for the first time on Fresno streets today. Continuing, the dispatch said the inaugural issue, claiming 15,000 circulation, carried sixteen pages of news and advertising and that the new venture is controlled by C. Olsen, a Fresno business man. A news article stated that the publication is union throughout.

Ross Draper, well known in San Francisco Typographical Union circles and now in charge of a Susanville paper, was a visitor in the city during the past week. In his progress toward being a real dirt farmer, Ross has arrived at the stage of even being a firm advocate of the sales tax, though claiming exemption, according to some of his "victims," for pan checks.

In celebration of its centennial anniversary the New York "Sun," on September 2, issued a special number of 104 pages—forty pages in a historical section, and sixty-four pages in the regular news section. More than eighty pages of advertising offered for the issue had to be refused because of space limitation. A reproduction of the first issue of the "Sun" was included in the number. "The City That Was," famous story by Will Irwin describing San Francisco as it existed before the 1906 disaster, was one of the features of the anniversary edition, given in abridged form. This story was written under pressure in the "Sun" office by Irwin, distraught by fears for the safety of his family and friends in San Francisco.

Archie Campbell, a well-known member of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, was a visitor in San Francisco this week on a vacation trip to New York via the Panama Canal.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Heat in the central valleys and in Oregon, where he spent part of his vacation, was very severe, Harry Crotty says, much more so this year than he remembers it in previous summers.

Name cardboard slips of subs on the board underwent renovation last week. Night Chairman Clarence Abbott, his esthetic sense jarred by much viewing of time-worn and varied handwriting, printed them all.

Inveterate fisherman that he is, as soon as his vacation period arrived Chick Smoot loaded the car and headed for a certain stream in the Sierras, the accelerator pressed to the floorboard.

Though he worked all week, Louis Henno had very little money left when he finished paying for car repairs. An inexperienced Filipino driver sent his auto head-on into Mr. Henno's, and had no money to defray damages.

Things to wonder about—Why Ryder on starting work puts on a nice clean shirt to keep another nice clean shirt clean. . . . Will Dow forsake classic Berkeley for fog-bound San Francisco as he has talked of for years? . . . Is that home for two a certainty, or is Palmiter a confirmed bach? . . . Is a flower garden worth a staggering

MAILER NOTES

—By LEROY C. SMITH—

In seeking to avert the impending collapse of the M. T. D. U. its officers advocated holding a convention in Chicago in August, 1933. At this convention these officers would have proposed the formation of a mailers' international union. The implication was that renaming a system which had brought devastation—a mailers' international, or "the new deal"—would change its effects. Leave it to the M. T. D. U. officers to steer the downward course. Just how many dollars apiece to pay into a fund to launch such a grandiose scheme, amount of per capita, and then for members to maintain themselves and their dependents fairly, was not stated in the call for the Chicago convention.

At their August meeting the Los Angeles Mailers' Union, besides voting to give their delegate to the M. T. D. U. convention, Chicago, President Elmo Mathiesen, \$250 to defray his expenses, voted to instruct him to vote against withdrawal from the I. T. U. They afterwards discovered, however, that instructions to delegates must be presented at one meeting and voted upon at another.

Pat Maloney, No. 9's scribe, after a membership of twenty years in Los Angeles Mailers' Union, announces that owing to reduced income at an outside calling, he has decided to take a withdrawal card.

The M. T. D. U. officers still seek to lead the members of that organization into believing that the M. T. D. U. has a property interest in the I. T. U. It's a false assumption. Any "property interest" in the I. T. U. is no more than one's "property interest" in an insurance organization. When one's policy lapses in an insurance company all "property interest" discontinues. The M. T. D. U. has no more "property interest" in the I. T. U. than that of the individual printer and mailer members in the I. T. U.

A happy event occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bailey on August 29, Mrs. Bailey giving birth to a seven-pound daughter who was christened Beverly Lenore. Mother and child reported as doing well. Congratulations—and also thanks for the cigars.

water bill? Hail wants to know. . . . Does falling hair result from much mental work? . . . Bal- thasar is more than curious. . . . Would the makeups ever see another show, McGraw wonders, were the drama editor to get peeved at them? . . . Catching a full week, Davis felt he ought to celebrate, say with a haircut—if he had any to cut.

Eddie Porter marvels at ironical fate. As soon as he began renewing plumbing, plaster and paint on his house friends began presenting magazines and books by the dozen. His dilemma sums up that he doesn't know whether to stop refurbishing and read—or read and stop refurbishing.

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Rights of Workers Are Fully Protected In Automobile Code

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued an emphatic and positive denial that the code for the automobile manufacturing industry qualifies in the least degree the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act which guarantee the right of the workers to organize in bona fide unions without interference by employers and use collective bargaining as an instrument to secure adequate wages, reasonable hours, and other work conditions designed to maintain and raise living standards.

Green's denial was contained in a telegram to William Collins, general organizer of the A. F. of L., who has charge of organizing automobile workers in Detroit.

The telegram revealed that to enforce the automobile code an N.R.A. board with labor representation will be established which will promptly investigate and adjudicate all complaints regarding the violation of workers' rights.

The text of Mr. Green's telegram to Collins follows:

Legal Right to Join Union

"No sentence or paragraph is incorporated in the automobile code which in any way modifies, qualifies or changes Section 7 (a), which provides that workers may organize, bargain collectively and be represented by men of their own choosing without interference or restraint from employers.

Any statement to the contrary is false.

"Section 7 is now a part of the automobile code of fair practice, consequently the discharge of workers for joining a union would be a violation of this code and would subject those who violate it to severe penalties.

"Where the automobile workers organize into trade unions they have a perfect right to utilize said organization in protecting their members against discrimination and against being discharged because of affiliation with a local union.

"The automobile code agreed upon provides that employers shall observe all the provisions of Section 7 (a) and that nothing contained in the code modifies, changes or qualifies this section of the act.

Board to Adjust Complaints

"Furthermore, the Labor Advisory Committee has been assured by General Johnson, administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act, that he will set up an administrative body clothed with authority to require observance of codes and a board will be appointed for the automobile industry upon which labor will be represented, and said board will be authorized to consider and act upon

complaints of violations and of non-enforcement of code provisions.

"Thus automobile workers through their chosen representatives can present to this board for the automobile industry, upon which labor will be represented, complaints of code violations and appeals for full observance of all provisions of the code, including Section 7, guaranteeing the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"Let no one deceive automobile workers by misrepresentation or false statements. Their right to organize has been clearly established.

"The decision as to whether they will avail themselves of the right to organize rests entirely with the automobile workers.

"We appeal to them to unite with labor, to organize, to bargain collectively, and we assure them that the American Federation of Labor will protect them in the exercise of their right to organize into trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

STUDY MINERS' ASTHMA

A survey of miners' asthma now under way by the United States Public Health Service at the invitation of Governor Pinchot marks the first concrete step in carrying out the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Commission on Compensation for Occupational Diseases.

Structural Iron Workers' Union Settles Differences With Moore

Timothy A. Reardon, director of the C.R.A. (California Recovery Act), announced last week, following a conference with union officials and Joseph Moore, president of the company fabricating caissons for the bay bridge, that work will be resumed under jurisdiction of the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Welders in the number of 86 had quit their jobs.

There is a distinction between shop work done on steel units of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge and the actual erection of the units into the structure. Conceding this difference brought about a settlement of a strike in the plant of the Moore Drydock Company.

International Labor To Boycott Germany

The text of resolutions passed by the recent International Trade Union Congress shows that a general boycott of all German goods and products was called for by the congress. Delegates from eighteen countries attended the congress, which was held at Brussels.

The following resolution was passed on the boycott of German goods:

"The sixth International Trade Union Congress reaffirms the determination of the trade union movement to defend to the utmost the democratic rights and liberties of the peoples and to resist fascism and dictatorship in all their forms.

"The extraordinary dangers created by the German Nazi regime call for extraordinary measures. The Congress therefore proclaims a general boycott against German goods and products. It welcomes the action of individual national centers which have already decided on the necessary steps in this direction. All affiliated organizations are now called upon to take immediately, according to their possibilities, the measures requisite to make the boycott effective.

"The Congress calls upon the working class and all people of good will to join in the boycott and to assist the victims of the struggle against fascism by contributing generously to the Matteotti fund.

"The Congress further calls upon all people who believe in liberty and justice to assist the international labor movement in the struggle for the defense of freedom, without which no civilization is possible."

The discussion chiefly centered around the problem of a general boycott against German goods, relief for German refugees, action against war and for disarmament, I. F. T. U. demands for economic planning, guiding principles of I. F. T. U. social policy, I. F. T. U. educational program, closer contact with the national centers, and enlargement of the monthly "Review" of the I. F. T. U.

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Keep Local Workers Employed
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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of September 1, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the reaffiliation of the Coopers' Union, and the baking industry code. From the Chamber of Commerce, expressing appreciation to Mr. O'Connell for his radio address on the N.R.A. From Union Trades and Labor Council of Uniontown, Pa., stating that the Richmond Radiator Company is now a 100 per cent union shop and entitled to the patronage of all organized labor. From his honor the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of Council's two letters, one with regard to the employment of others than plumbers doing plumbers' work, and stating they were referred to the Recreation Commission. From the Recreation Commission, stating it has decided that in future when in need of the services of a plumber it will ask the building maintenance bureau for such plumbing work. From the Civil Service Commission, notice of examinations to be held for bricklayers' hod carriers, beginning September 15.

Convention call of the American Federation of Labor was read, and on motion it was decided to send one delegate.

Report of Executive Committee—Pursuant to invitation of Secretary O'Connell, Congressman Richard Welch came before the committee and gave an account of the situation pending before the board of directors of the Golden Gate Highway District with respect to letting contracts for the fabrication of steel to be used in the construction of the approaches to the Golden Gate bridge. It appears that the said board of directors is divided in regard to the policy of awarding contracts for fabrication of such steel to local manufacturers or to Eastern concerns. Committee recommends that the Council direct the secretary to draft a resolution for adoption by the Council and transmission to the board of directors urging them to modify their present policy and have the fabrication of aforesaid steel done locally. In conformity with this recommendation the secretary submits for adoption by the Council the annexed resolution, which was on motion adopted:

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The success of the Golden Gate bridge project depends in the final analysis upon the loyalty and co-operation of the people of the counties composing the bridge district, and particularly the people of San Francisco, who from the beginning to the end of this enterprise bear the heaviest responsibilities for its success; and

"Whereas, In return for such generous and far-sighted action, it was promised to the people of San Francisco by those sponsoring the project that San Francisco would be generously treated by the management of the district; that its mechanics and citizens would be chiefly employed in the construction; that its manufacturing plants and resources would be given preference so far as practicable, and that every consideration would be given to local concerns in the awarding of contracts for work and materials; and

"Whereas, Information is at hand that a splendid opportunity presents itself to the board of directors of the bridge and highway district to redeem such promises and obligations in the mat-

ter of fabrication of steel to be used in the construction of the approaches to the bridge, which fabrication is well within the capacities of local plants, if a proper opportunity be afforded them at the hands of the board of directors and its engineering staff; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, as an important factor in the launching of this project, That we earnestly and seriously urge upon the board of directors of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District that they reconsider their action reported in the public press in regard to awarding but one-half of the quantity of steel required to San Francisco plants, and that they advertise for new bids open to all manufacturing plants located within the district, and decide to have all the fabrication of such steel done locally; and by such action commend themselves to the people of San Francisco as being mindful of their great trust and eager to serve the welfare of the inhabitants of the bridge district."

Reports of Unions—Hatters requested a demand for their label. Theatrical Federation—Liberty Theater now O. K.; Embassy Theater now union in every particular. Carmen No. 518 are opposed to the activities of the Market Street Railway in influencing employees to join a company union; requested all to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. Plumbers thanked the Council for its assistance in having plumbing work done by plumbers. Miscellaneous Employees thanked officers of the Council for their assistance at mass meeting at California Hall. Letter Carriers—Have more employees in the post office than in 1913; nothing to the rumor regarding a layoff in the post office. Postal Clerks had as their guest at the last meeting the new postmaster, William H. McCarthy.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Reported that final arrangements had been made for the celebration of Labor Day.

Nomination for Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention—Secretary O'Connell was placed in nomination; moved to close nominations for the evening; carried.

Delegate Scharrenberg—Reported that on Harbor Day the boat race was won by a 100 per cent union crew against the American plan crews; he also gave resume of the recent meeting of the Pacific Relations Institute.

New Business—Moved that the Council advise the affiliated unions to refrain from signing petitions now in circulation on the state water and power project; motion carried.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

UNIONS ARE ESSENTIAL

Strong trade union organization will be necessary to secure an adequate minimum wage under the fair competition codes promulgated by President Roosevelt, according to Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in a statement outlining the development of the minimum wage theory, made public in Washington.

"The living wage by law has had a checkered career," Dr. McGowan said. "Starting with living-wage laws for women, it got a set-back when the United States Supreme Court in a five-to-three opinion declared that to make employers pay women a living wage is a violation of the free right of a person to work for less than a living wage and that, anyway, so it was implied, women, through the suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution, had reached an equality in bargaining power with anybody."

"Now the living wage has bobbed up again in another form, and for both men and women, in the Industrial Recovery Act."

"Organized employers in an industry submit a code that includes what is called a 'minimum wage.' The code must include the right of representation by labor, and if the unions are on the job and the people organize, then they share in working out the labor code adopted. The code must be approved by the government. If labor does not help determine the minimum and make it a living wage in their dealings with the employers' organization, then they have another chance by appealing to the government."

"It is a new way of reaching the living wage, and it is a good one. But it will be necessary for the amount of the minimum to be actually decided in practice by the full strength of unionism, the government aiding when unionism fails. Here is the fundamental right of human beings. Government ought to protect and promote at least fundamental rights."

Dr. McGowan quotes from Pope Pius XI's encyclical on "Reconstructing the Social Order" the statement that "the wage paid to the workingman must be sufficient for the support of himself and his family," and says that the pioneer inspirer of the compulsory living wage by law is Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of moral theology at the Catholic University, who presented his moral arguments upon the economics and law of the question in his book "A Living Wage," published in 1906.

Mr. P. D. Nowell of Los Angeles, addressed the Council on the above matter.

Trustees—Recommended that all bills be paid.

Receipts—\$389.90; **expenses**, \$521.93.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

HARD TO PLEASE

Shopwalker—That lady who has just gone out says you showed her no courtesy or politeness whatever. Assistant—Then they're about the only things in the shop I didn't show her!—"Railroad Trainman."

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Federal Labor Unions Feared by Employers

The Washington correspondent of the "American Machinist," a magazine devoted to the interests of machine and tool shop employers, sees a direct blow at the company union in the intensive organization of federal labor unions by the American Federation of Labor.

Company unions, he says, particularly in the coal fields, have formed an excellent nucleus for national union proselyting, which seems, somehow, to put in doubt the contentions of the coal operators and the steel masters at the code hearings in Washington that their employees are strong for these mongrel "employee representation" organizations.

The federal union plan is being watched carefully, and fearfully, says this correspondent, by the employers, who realize that the logical end of the plan is to form national unions of industrial workers more or less along the line of the United Mine Workers. Feeling that they are beaten in their attempt to legalize company unions through the codes, the employers, he says, are studying the possibility of making mediation boards to be set up in each industry under the National Labor Board, headed by Senator Wagner, serve their purpose, if given N.R.A. approval, as proper instruments for collective bargaining under the labor clause of the National Recovery Act, and thus knife organized labor's claim that bona fide collective bargaining necessarily includes trade unions as representing the workers.

Employers, he says, feel that such approval might be obtained if a labor representative sits on each of these boards—a sufficient warning to organized labor to be on its toes and watchful that no such hyphenated board, with minority labor representation, be permitted to be substituted for the only medium of expression that complies with the letter and spirit of the law—the elected representatives of unions freely organized by the workers themselves without employer influence or interference.

ORGANIZING LOS ANGELES

William Conboy, international representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, returned to San Francisco to spend the holiday. He has been busily engaged in Los Angeles during the last several weeks on organization work, and has met with a gratifying degree of success. He says the southern city is fully awake to the benefits to be derived from organization of workers and, spurred on by the protection afforded by the N.R.A., he expects to see great accessions to the ranks of union labor. Already, he says, recruits are numbered by the tens of thousands.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, AUGUST, 1933

The rise in retail food prices in the United States was markedly slowed up during the month of August, according to a report issued by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. As compared with a rise of more than 8 per cent between June 15 and July 15, the increase in August was less than 2 per cent. Retail food prices on August 15 were 18 per cent higher than in April, which was the low month for the year. As compared with August, 1932, retail food prices have risen by 5.9 per cent within the twelve months. The weighted index numbers of the bureau, which uses the average prices for the year 1913 as 100, were 106.7 for August 15, 104.8 for July 15, and 96.7 for June 15. Retail food prices in August were back to the approximate level of February, 1932. These prices are based upon reports to the bureau of labor statistics from retail dealers in fifty-one cities.

ORGANIZING FLORIDA

Under the protection of the labor section of the National Recovery Act, guaranteeing the right of the workers to organize into unions of their own choosing without interference from employers, plus the militant organizing campaign conducted by the Florida State Federation of Labor, fifty new local unions have been organized in Florida, according to Wendell C. Heaton, president of the Federation. In addition the membership of the older local unions has materially increased, says a report from Miami.

CAMPAIGN OF CULINARY CRAFTS

Twenty new local unions have been chartered since August 1 by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance. More than forty have been chartered since March 1, when the organization began a big nation-wide membership campaign. "Old established locals have added several thousand members to their ranks, which is the most pleasing," Bob Hesketh, secretary-treasurer, reported. "We have added 10,000 new members and we have only just got started."

x MULTIPLY BY 153,000

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Cost of all materials that go into gas appliances have gone up. Labor costs too have risen. But prices have not yet risen on gas heating appliances. Be wise—buy gas heating appliances now.

SINCE the advent of Natural Gas into Northern California less than four years ago, 153,000 installations of Natural Gas heating appliances have been made.

Further, nine out of ten heating appliances of all types purchased today by our customers, are for use with Natural Gas, the naturally better fuel.

Think of that! These thousands of people, men and women, who have had experience with many types of heating equipment and fuels register an almost universal acceptance today for Natural Gas heat.

There are two outstanding reasons for this preference for Natural Gas fuel—convenience and cleanliness.

Natural Gas is the convenient fuel to use. It is piped directly to the appliance where it is burned. It is easy to turn on, easy to control. And absolutely carefree and quiet in operation.

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Why not plan now to know real winter comfort by having Natural Gas heating installed in your home? There is a type and size appliance that meets every individual home need, and at a price every home can afford. Get the facts for your home today.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Declaring that the basic social industry of this country is public education, the American Federation of Teachers has laid before General Johnson a proposed code for public schools and public school teachers, and backed it with a stirring appeal for federal aid for schools in the present crisis.

More than 7500 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union employed in Chicago dress shops struck because of the failure of the manufacturers to adopt a suitable code under the National Industrial Recovery Act and to fix a minimum wage scale for some classes of workers.

The hours of labor set by the electrical manufacturing industry code are not in accord with sound public policy, President Dan W. Tracy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declares in a letter to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Code.

Opening sessions of the annual convention of the American Federation of Government Employees will be held in Washington beginning September 11, with the possibility that a recess may then be taken until September 25. The recess would place the main business of the convention near to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open in the Willard Hotel, October 2.

The nine days' furlough without pay imposed upon postal employees during the three months' period ending September 30 is given a courteous yet sound drubbing by Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in an editorial in the "Postal Record."

About 1000 men employed on work relief projects at Tulsa, Okla., have struck and sent a com-

mittee to authorities demanding a five-day week and a minimum wage scale of 40 cents an hour. Under the prevailing scale the men worked seven hours daily, two to seven days a week, at \$1.25 a day.

The executive of the Vancouver, B. C., Trades and Labor Council protested to Colonel D. W. B. Spry, administrator of the relief camps in British Columbia, against the disgustingly low wage rate of 20 cents per day on public works.

Because the employers refuse to recognize the union, 4000 striking upholstery workers in New York rejected proposals made by the employers for ending a three weeks' strike. President James H. Hatch of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America advised the strikers not to return to work until the employers agreed to recognize the union.

Though only about 15 per cent of the total cigar production in Germany has been by automatic machinery, introduction of new labor-saving machinery in the cigar industry has been forbidden by the German government. The prohibition represents an attempt by the government to combat unemployment among cigar makers, a report to the Department of Commerce points out.

Thirty-five general contractors in Atlantic City, N. J., have announced a new scale of wages for building workers involving increase up to 100 per cent over the hourly rates now prevailing.

Governor's Wife Becomes Member Of Hosiery Workers' Union

In convention in Philadelphia, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers presented a union card to Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. Emil Rieve, president of the federation, introduced Mrs. Pinchot and said her presence in the picket lines "has never failed to bring about strike settlements."

REORGANIZING TRENTON

Under the stimulus of President Roosevelt's N.R.A., Trenton, N. J., once probably the greatest union city of its class, is rapidly returning to that highly desirable position, writes Marion C. MacRobert for I. L. N. S.

Never in Trenton's more than 200 years of existence has there been such an industrial awakening as that which began July 1 and which gains in impetus day by day under the guidance of the Central Labor Union of Mercer County. It began as a determined effort to further interest in labor organization all of Trenton's labor leaders. These men start work early in the forenoon and continue to hold meetings and sign up new unionists until midnight, and sometimes into the wee sma' hours.

The auditorium of the Labor Lyceum, which seats about 1200, the smaller meeting rooms and all of the business offices are pressed into service daily, but are inadequate to hold the great crowds of men and women who come to put into process the machinery for organizing their respective trades and crafts. Groups stand in line waiting for other groups to close their meetings and release the meeting rooms—patient groups, there for one great purpose, to restore to workers a pay envelope.

WIN RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Some 4000 striking shirt factory girls have returned to work in the H. D. Bob Company plants at Pottsville, Pa., under a truce arranged by the National Labor Board, at Washington. Under the agreement the company permits the girls to organize unions in each factory and these may affiliate with any national unions they desire. The workers will name representatives to negotiate hours and working conditions with employers.

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash.....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH.....	Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



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FIFTH near MARKET STREET